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BITTER CHURCHILL ATTACK Government Accused Of Mismanagement In Military Field

COMMENT

The American delegate has assured the Commonwealth Aid to Asia Conference that the United States has not written off Asia as a bad debt. He said this because of reports of American disillusionment about Asian honesty after the lessons taught in China.

No strings have been attached to the proposed free gift of two million tons of grain to India. The threat of famine is a call to humanity. Communists may not care: the American people by their very nature, do.

But the Colombo Plan is designed for constructive advancement. The basic aim is to create a standard of living higher than has ever yet existed in Asia. If the West is to co-operate in this it must in turn get the co-operation of Asia. That is as much a matter of common-sense as of politics.

The best illustration is one in reverse. Dr Sun Yat-sen also laid down an immense scheme for industrial development in China. It came to nothing because neither the West nor the Kuomintang itself was really interested. The West was sceptical and the Kuomintang looked to political aims and to Moscow for inspiration.

Much of the Colombo Plan, which would transform Asia, calls for self-help. Long-term needs will have to wait on short-term plans. The climate is unfavourable for any great plunge. Burma and Indonesia reflect the pale cast of thought with which many Asian leftist politicians regard the world conflict. They fear co-operation would mean "taking sides." The dilemma lies at the root of all large-scale plans.

But short-term aid is possible even in such cases. The American E.C.A. is granting Burma a substantial sum for the rebuilding of Rangoon port and the establishment of a nation-wide Rehabilitation Corps. This seeks to avert social unrest by training large numbers of Burmese in trades, and then giving them jobs on civic projects. As a short-term scheme it also prepares for bigger things.

Angry Commons Exchanges: Censure Motion Defeated

London, Feb. 15.

Mr Winston Churchill said today that Britain had not yet made the atomic bomb and may be the "bull's eye" for a Soviet attack.

In a bitter attack on the Labour Government, Mr Churchill charged in the House of Commons that the Government's "mismanagement" in domestic affairs was being extended to the military field, and he could no longer support its defence policies.

Mr Churchill said it was most disturbing to realise that Britain had been outstripped by the Soviet Union in making atomic bombs — that Britain had not made one yet, and is "perhaps the bull's eye for a Soviet attack."

Mr Attlee interrupted Mr Churchill, and there was an angry exchange as Mr Attlee said, "He really ought not to mislead the country on a matter like this. He knows perfectly well, it is by agreement that the manufacture of the atomic bomb took place on the other side of the Atlantic."

Mr Churchill retorted: "At the end of the war we resumed full freedom to make the atomic bomb ourselves." Mr Attlee agreed that was correct.

Mr Churchill demanded: "What is the meaning of that interruption? I claim we have not succeeded in making the atomic bomb in five and a half years. Does anybody challenge that?"

The Defence Secretary, Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, asked whether Mr Churchill was not giving satisfaction to the enemy. Mr Churchill replied: "If I were wrong, the Government would readily correct me. If I am right, it is more important that our people should know the facts."

The Labour Government defeated by 21 votes the Conservative Opposition's censure denouncing it as unequal to carrying out Britain's defence programme.

Voting after the two-day debate on defence in the House of Commons was: For the Government: 308. For the Opposition: 287.

The Left-wing Labour Party members averted a possible Government defeat by supporting the Attlee Administration itself despite their announced opposition to the rearmament programme. Seven Liberals also opposed the censure.

CENSURE MOTION

Mr Churchill accused the Government of mismanagement in military affairs.

He was moving a Conservative motion of censure which asked the House to vote no confidence in the ability of the Government to carry out an effective and consistent defence policy in concert with Britain's allies.

Mr Churchill said that if the Conservative motion was defeated, the Conservatives would not oppose the Government's own motion asking approval of its new £4,700,000,000 arms drive.

Mr Churchill continued, "Evidence and examples of the ineptitude and incompetence of the Government are brought almost daily glaringly before us."

"We are convinced that the mismanagement exhibited in civil and domestic affairs extends also to the military field — and that that is the growing opinion of the nation."

Mr Churchill declared that after the last war many weapons that would have been of high value today were dispersed or destroyed, sold or given away.

He did not agree that troops should only be sent into action with the latest weapons. That was the ideal, but it had never happened in any war.

Had conscription been extended to two years in 1947 or 1948, the country would have been better off in effective military formations today.

JUST WORDS

"The Government give nothing but words, declarations, projects and schemes which seek to indicate impressive action."

With the control they demanded over manpower and the vast sums of money they constantly wanted, it should have been possible to have produced a substantial and efficient army.

When the Korean trouble broke out the Government had produced so few tactical units that it was necessary for Britain to send only a token force.

It took three months to produce even a brigade group.

Britain had also been unable to produce any atomic bombs of her own in five and a half years.

"It is depressing to feel that we have been out-stripped by the Soviets," he said.

Mr Churchill said he requested again that the secret agreement he made with President Roosevelt on atomic energy should be made public soon.

The Conservative leader continued, "By creating an American atomic base in East Anglia, we have made ourselves a target, and perhaps the bull's-eye of Soviet attack."

(The United States Air Force is occupying several bomber bases in East Anglia. The biggest is at Lakenheath).

GERMAN REARMAMENT

As Mr Churchill developed his argument that Britain should have the atom bomb, the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, intervened to say that by his own agreement, there was an understanding that development of the atomic bomb should take place on the other side of the Atlantic.

But when Mr Churchill retorted, "At the end of the war we were perfectly free to re-

4 Decapitated By Plane

Buenos Aires, Feb. 15.

A small plane cut off the heads of four people when it dipped in a farewell salute at the Paraguay Encarnacion Airport, according to Press reports reaching here today.

They were friends come to bid farewell to a lieutenant of the Paraguayan Air Force and a companion who were bound for Brazil.—Reuter.

Collective Measures Committee To Meet

Lake Success, Feb. 15.

The 14-nation Collective Measures Committee of the United Nations General Assembly will hold its first meeting on Friday (at 4.00 p.m. GMT) to consider possible sanctions against the Chinese Communists.

The meeting, it was understood, was called by the United Nations Secretariat after informal consultations between the members of the Committee on the best time to begin the organisational work of the group.

One of the 14 members — Burma — has officially refused to serve on the Committee. It was understood that Yugoslavia would also refuse to participate in the work of the Sanctions Study Group.

Only eight nations have so far appointed representatives to serve on the Committee. A spokesman for the United States delegation said that the first meeting of the group would be purely organisational and concerned primarily with the election of officers. The 14 nations on the Collective Measures Committee are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, Britain, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. — Reuter.

U.S. READY TO RELAX EMBARGO

In Return For HK Guarantees

Washington, Feb. 15.

The United States is willing to ease the restrictions on exports to Hongkong in return for a guarantee that no American goods will be reshipped from the British colony to China, an authoritative source told Reuter today.

This offer is now being considered by British officials in the Anglo-American talks here. The talks began after the American Government last year banned the export to Hongkong of all goods except those required for minimum essential needs.

It was reported that the British official told the State Department that Hongkong was not receiving sufficient "minimum" supplies for its own use and that the question of a guarantee of this nature was academic.

However, an official of the United States Commerce Department told Reuter today that the volume of goods now being sent was sufficient to meet these needs.

The American officials were said to have expressed this opinion in the formal discussions and to have said that exports would not be increased until the guarantee had been given.

The difference of opinion on what is Hongkong's minimum essential requirements is apparently one reason for the extremely slow progress which officials admit has been made.

American officials were reported to have said that additional goods which might be sent because of an agreement reached here could be used in Hongkong's normal export trade with Southeast Asia and Africa — but not with China. — Reuter.

GOVT DEFEAT —BUT ONLY IN COMMITTEE

London, Feb. 15.

The Labour Government suffered one of its rare defeats in the House of Commons committee today when an Opposition amendment on the Seafish Industry Bill was carried by 24 votes to 23.

The amendment gives power to the proposed whitefish authority to equip and operate plants for processing whitefish (all fish except salmon, trout, herring and shellfish) in localities where they are not already in operation.

The purpose of the Seafish Industry Bill is to reorganise the British fishing industry on a more economic basis.

The Government is not nationalising the industry but is helping by loans and in other ways. — Reuter.

LARGE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT ON JAPAN PACT

Canberra, Feb. 15.

Sir Esler Denig, British roving Ambassador in the Far East, said today that the Commonwealth and the United States were broadly in accord on a peace settlement with Japan.

But there were certain obvious difficulties in the way, Sir Esler added.

Sir Esler, who said he was in Australia merely to "swap ideas" and not to negotiate anything specific, told a Press conference: "It is very urgent that there should be a peace settlement with Japan as early as possible. We are not at the stage where every detail is glued up, but broadly speaking there is a common viewpoint."

Sir Esler Denig declined to discuss the rearmament of Japan.

Asked whether there could be restrictions on economic development in the treaty with Japan, he said that, when Japan's sovereignty was restored, she would naturally try to develop economically in whatever direction she could.

"She will once more be alone in the cold, hard world, and she will have to fight her own economic battles. It would be surprising if she did not try to penetrate every market she could, and it would be surprising if other countries did not react to that as in similar cases. But she would have to trade, and just how that will come out I do not know."

TEXTILE MARKETS

Asked whether Japan could make it difficult for Britain in the textile field, Sir Esler said: "Possibly, but a treaty, unless it is a treaty on trade and navigation between Governments, does not try to govern economic trends."

Asked whether Britain had any reason to regret her decision to recognise the People's Government of China, Sir Esler said: "That is a blunt question. But I will answer it. The answer is No. We still think the same about it."

Asked whether Australian recognition of China would lead to a reconciliation of the divergent views of Britain and the United States, Sir Esler replied: "The view of individual countries will not alter very much the pattern of the whole. It is a matter for each country to make up its own mind."

Asked whether there was any possibility of an early reconciliation of the British and United States viewpoints, he replied: "I would need to be a real prophet to answer that one."—Reuter.

RUSSIAN MANOEUVRES

United Press quotes Sir Esler as saying that his recent tour of Southeast Asia had convinced him Japan should have a treaty as soon as possible. Russia wanted a Japanese treaty passionately to convince the Japanese that Russia wanted Japan freed of "American imperialism" and this could be for two reasons:

1. To use Japan as her own playground.
2. To compel America to maintain forces in Japan which could be used elsewhere.



"Brrrgh, it's cold," says Barbara Murray, 20-year-old starlet of "Poet's Pub" and "Passport to Pimlico" as she takes a shower to revive her after a hard day's work at the studios. Something had gone wrong with the hot water tap but Barbara could take it.

Heated Debate On Defence Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

sume the manufacture. Is that not correct?" Mr Attlee agreed that it was correct.

Turning to German rearmament, Mr Churchill criticised what he called the Government's qualifications, saying, "There is great danger in trying to have things both ways. It almost always results in falling between two stools. Safety is not to be found in searching along the line of least resistance."

He added, "I say to the Prime Minister—beware how you continue this half-hearted policy."

"It might well be that in the United States were convinced that no effective European army, including a German contingent, could be formed within the Atlantic Pact army, the school of thought that regards the defence of Europe as impossible might again come into favour."

Mr Churchill continued, "Civilisation in Europe and the democratic way of life would have to come to terms with the Soviet. We should see the process of Communist infiltration and control begin which would end in Western Europe suffering the same fate as Czechoslovakia."

SOVIET MENACE

The Soviet menace was now on the Elbe. If it were to advance—possibly without fighting, or on some kind of agreement—the danger to Britain would be very great.

The Russians might not be able to cross the English Channel but air power might allow thousands of paratroops to be used in unprecedented numbers.

Britain would be under constant bombardment from rockets and other pilotless missiles.

There was also the Russian U-boat danger—greater than the German danger at the beginning of the last war.

He pressed Mr Attlee to give available figures of Russian U-boats, declaring, "Secrecy is used to cover the Government's shortcomings."

Since the war Britain had sold or scrapped many ships, including four aircraft carriers, 148 destroyers, 90 frigates and 214 motor torpedo boats.

Mr Churchill criticised the 15-day call-up this summer of army reservists, saying that the Conservatives would have supported a longer period of training.

He warned that any "shams and pretences" in the present situation would be used as justification for additional real measures "taken in cool calculation and design by our potential opponents on the Continent."

Mr Churchill concluded by saying that if the Government's

defence proposals "were right now they would have been more right in the sense of timeliness six or eight months ago or earlier."

The basic facts of European peril had not been altered in the interval.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Replying for the Government, Mr Aneurin Bevan said that one of the weaknesses of the Soviet armed effort was the narrowness of her industrial base.

He realised that since the war Russia had built up a very formidable striking power. But he was always encouraged by the knowledge that behind that striking power were "very, very narrow technical foundations."

Modern wars were only kept going by the technical power behind the striking force. Though he did not underestimate the danger, he was "not so frightened as many people are."

Mr Churchill interrupted to say that the Russians would have much say in it. They were governed by the oligarchy of the Kremlin.

Mr Bevan, "If there is one thing that the Russians are aware of it is the existence of the atom bomb. Therefore, if there is fear of the atom bomb it is mutual fear. Out of that mutual fear, mutual sense may be born."

The Government had always considered that every opportunity must be eagerly sought to try to bring about alleviation of international tension.

GREATER EFFORT

Mr Bevan contended that Britain was making a greater effort for defence than any country in the world in comparison to her size.

If the complicated machinery of modern industry was turned too quickly over to war preparations, it would be done in a campaign of hate and hysteria. That might make it very difficult to control that campaign when it had been created.

Other points he made were: Men in agriculture would no longer be exempt from service with the armed forces.

If it became necessary to direct workers from one job to another it would be necessary to discuss how far employers' activities should be restricted in employing workers in non-essential industries.

"We shall deal equitably with both. But at the moment we do not think it necessary to reach such a draconic decision," he said.—Reuter.

Emigration From Britain

London, Feb. 15.

Between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30 last year, 50,519 British men, women and children emigrated by sea to Australia. In the same period 12,612 went to Canada.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, gave these figures in a Parliamentary answer today. During the whole of 1950, 37,220 sailed under the free or assisted passage scheme to Australia. There was no such scheme for Canada, he added in reply to a question.—Reuter.

EASING OF TRIESTE TENSION

New York, Feb. 15.

Tension between Italy and Yugoslavia over the disposition of Trieste has eased because of greater concern over future Russian moves, Mr Hales Shenfield, returning deputy chief of the Economic Co-operation Mission in Trieste, said today.

Mr Shenfield told reporters: "Tension between Italy and Yugoslavia over disputed Trieste territory has eased because tension has increased over what Russia might do. One evidence of the diminishing tension of the Trieste problem is the lessening of barriers to trade and the movements of people between Italy and Yugoslavia."

Some persons moving into Italy from Yugoslavia were White Russians "whom Tito wants to get rid of because he is worried about the possibility of a Russian attack, and who can tell whether these White Russians might be a potential fifth column?"

He suggested that the people of the disputed territory would now like to maintain the status quo and added: "They would actually feel badly if final disposition of Trieste were made today because it would look to them as though the Western nations were deserting them."—United Press.

Food For Yugoslavs

New York, Feb. 15.

Four thousand tons of surplus foods obtained by Co-operation for American Remittances to Europe were loaded today aboard the Yugoslavia freighter Livatska for shipment to Yugoslavia.—United Press.

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MORE U.S. TROOPS FOR EUROPE

Washington Planning To Send Four Additional Divisions

Discussions On Formation Of European Army

Washington, Feb. 15.

The United States plans to send four additional army divisions to Europe, the Defence Secretary, Mr George C. Marshall, disclosed today.

General Marshall said that the four divisions to be sent represented 100,000 men.

General Marshall told a joint hearing of the Senate Foreign and Armed Services Committees, "I have obtained express permission of the President to discuss with you the specific strength of the ground forces which the United States has planned to maintain in Europe in the present emergency."

He said, "There is a greater peril to our security through weakening the morale of our Allies by a debate based upon uncertainties than there can possibly be through the public disclosure of our planned strength figures."

The United States looked to the maintenance in Europe of approximately six divisions of ground forces.

"We have in Europe on occupation duty about two divisions of ground forces. Our plans, therefore, contemplate sending four additional divisions to Europe."

General Marshall was the first Administration witness in the hearings.

General Marshall said that the success or failure of the plan for the defence of the North Atlantic area depended first on the support which it receives from this country and the other nations associated with us and second on the ability with which it is carried out by General Eisenhower and the staff he is now assembling.

"We are not building up these stronger forces for any aggressive purpose but in order to enable us to defend ourselves if we should be attacked."

The aim, General Marshall said, was primarily to deter aggression if that were possible and to defeat aggression if, in spite of all their efforts, the actions of the Soviet Union or its satellites should precipitate another world war.

WILL GO AHEAD

"General Eisenhower pointed out in his recent testimony here that the United States forces will constitute only a minor portion of these proposed integrated forces—the major portion being furnished by the Western European nations. This is particularly true in the matter of ground forces."

"Proportionately, the American contribution will be greater in air and in naval forces than in ground forces for the great strength of the United States is in the air and on the sea."

"Proportionately also, our contribution will be greater in the production of munitions than in the provision of manpower—for the industrial capacity of the United States is the greatest of any of the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty."

General Marshall said that if Congress did not act one way or the other on the troops-to-Europe issue, the President planned to go ahead and despatch the four divisions.

"You are assuming then that you have the authority to do that?" a Senator asked.

"Yes, sir," General Marshall replied.

NOT HOPELESS

Asked whether in the case of an all-out war with Russia it would be possible to prevent the fall of Europe through the use of air and sea power alone, he said that such power could not deal with the matter satisfactorily.

The fall of Western Europe to Russia would increase the possibility of a Soviet attack on the United States. Such a turn of event would certainly open the way for Russian air attacks on the United States.

In reply to a question as to whether the United States was building airfields round the

perimeter of Russia, General Marshall replied, "We are establishing airfields in a good many places."

Planning was under way to co-ordinate American naval units with those of other Atlantic community nations in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

He also said that the United States recently had sent 2,000 anti-aircraft personnel to Europe.

When a Senator asked, "You do not think it is a hopeless task to defend Western Europe against aggression," General Marshall answered, "No sir, I do not."

General Marshall then said that he could not say when the four divisions would be sent overseas.

When the United States and her Allies had built up their military strength it would be obvious to Soviet leaders that a successful conclusion of any aggression on their part would be very doubtful, he declared.

General Marshall said that in some ways the present international situation was far more delicate and more dangerous than was the situation presented by the second world war.

Asked if it was planned now or in the future to arm the Western Germans, General Marshall replied that ways and means towards that end were being considered.

Asked whether the sending of six divisions to Europe would establish the will on the part of the Europeans to fight, General Marshall replied, "If we did not do that it would have a very disastrous effect on morale."

EUROPEAN ARMY

Paris, Feb. 15.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, today opened 12-nation discussions here on the French proposal for a European army, including German soldiers.

However, only five countries—France, Italy, Western Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg—sent full delegates. The others—the United States, Britain, Norway, Canada, Denmark, Portugal and Holland—were represented by observers only, though Holland may decide to take an active part later.

The object of the conference is to set up machinery for embodying German troops in a European army without having to recreate a German national army.

The French have worked out a draft plan for discussion. This provides for 140,000 German troops in the European army during the first 18 months and 250,000 later.

The first German officer to come to Paris since the end of the war slipped in almost unnoticed. He was the iron-grey haired Colonel Ulrich de Maiziere.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, who presided, briefly outlined the French memorandum for the organisation of a European army, which, he said, his Government was submitting to the

conference as a basis for discussion.

M. Schuman said: "If this initiative were in danger of imperilling or delaying Atlantic defence we would not hesitate to abandon it. Nothing must distract us from Atlantic defence."

NEEDS ORGANISING

The Atlantic system met certain requirements but there still remained the European problem. "Europe needs organising and we must go beyond antiquated nationalisms."

"We believe that the organisation of Atlantic defence and European defence are complementary," he said.

"The fundamental idea of this plan," M. Schuman said, "is that a European army of a supernational character shall take the place of national armies."

He agreed that the proposal was fragmentary but Europe is being built up bit by bit, he said. "The European army must become a permanent instrument of security and integration in Europe."

It should be headed, he said, by a European Defence Commissioner collaborating with a European Committee of Ministers under the control of a European Parliamentary Assembly.

The essential role of this Commissioner would be to recruit, train and organise the European troops.

COMPLETE EQUALITY

He hoped that this Commissioner would have fairly extensive powers.

He added that the German Government was invited to co-operate in the work on a footing of complete equality.

The first working session of the conference will take place tomorrow. M. Herve Alphand, the deputy leader of the French delegation, will preside. The session will close at 4.45 p.m. local time.

The other delegates at the next session will probably give their opinions on the French memorandum.

The French Government tonight issued a commentary on the memorandum which said that the French Government hoped to achieve as great a fusion of men and material elements as possible under one political and military authority.

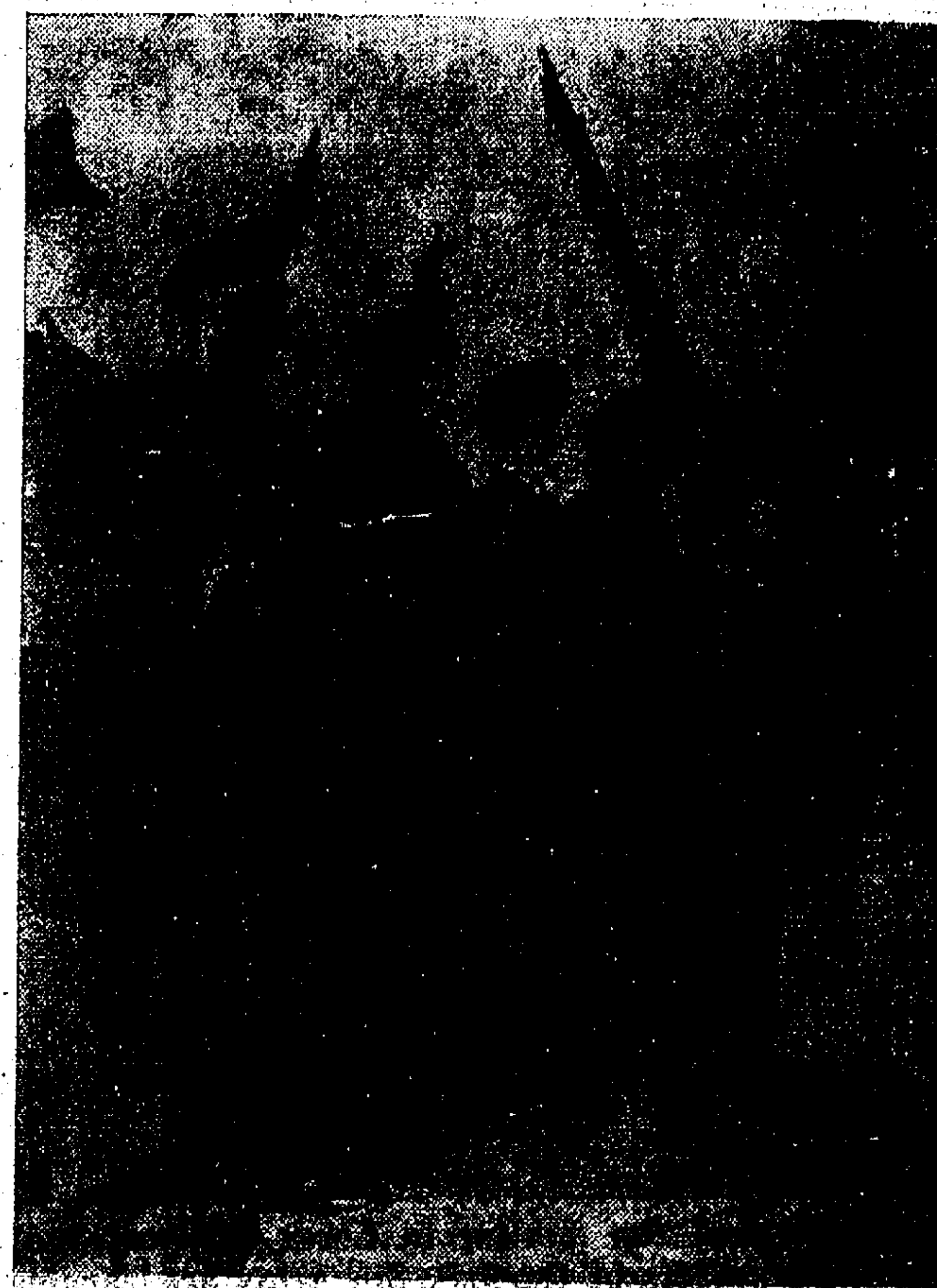
This European army could not be used to serve the particular wishes of one member participating country but would be for the protection of nations animated by exclusively defensive motives and must, therefore, be considered a safeguard for all European States.—Reuter.

Why They Chose Freedom

Rome, Feb. 15.

The Titoist deputies, Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi, who broke away from the Moscow-line Communists two weeks ago, issued a 48-page manifesto tonight describing how they "chose freedom."

Published in Bologna, where the two former partisan leaders represented some of the largest Communist constituencies in the nation, the contents of the brochure reached Rome with lightning speed. Their main point was that the Communists, while preaching peace, actually believe in bloody war to achieve their dream of world domination.—United Press.



KEEPING UP WITH THE REDS—Because the Soviet authorities in Germany have equipped German police with rifles and sub-machine guns, West sector commandants are now doing the same. This police sergeant is showing his unit how to load the newly-issued French rifles during their first training exercise.

YOUTHFUL LOVERS TESTIFY

Canea, Crete, Feb. 15.

Two young lovers, whose romance and marriage on the fabled "playground of the gods" once threatened to plunge Crete into civil war, said today that they were too much in love ever to think about rape.

Costas Kefaloghianos, moustachioed lover who kidnapped a girl to woo and wed her on the slopes of Mount Ida, defiantly denied in Court that he had raped Tassoula Petrakogiorgi in a mountain cave. He testified that in fact Tassoula had proposed marriage to him after they had harmonised in Grecian love lyrics by moonlight.

Tassoula, ill with flu in Athens, pledged undying love for Costas and denied allegation by her own sister that she married Costas to escape his forced affections in the case. She said in an interview that she had sent sworn statement denying rape to the court trying Costas here on charges of raising a band of armed men to guard his courtship.

With her blue eyes flashing, Tassoula said, "I am Costas' wife and I love him and there is no sense trying to separate us." As for her family, she said, "I still love them too and wish they could all be friends."—United Press.

Judgment Reserved

Melbourne, Feb. 15.

Mr Justice Fullagar today reserved judgment in the High Court here on whether an aborigine, Fred Nadpur, known as Fred Waters—who was banished to a settlement 1,200 miles away for leading a strike should be returned to his Darwin home.

An application for a writ to bring him back to his birthplace was sought in the High Court yesterday.

The Acting Minister of the Interior, Mr H.L. Anthony, said today that a full report from the Darwin authorities was awaited.—Reuter.

Smallpox Scare

London, Feb. 15.

The Ministry of Health confirmed today that a girl passenger from the liner Strathmore had caught a mild form of smallpox while on her way from Australia to London.

All 980 passengers from the Strathmore, which called at Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Marseilles on her way home, have been warned to contact the medical authorities to prevent any spread of the infection.—Reuter.

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PRACTISING TO FOOL THE COMMUNISTS



Feature of the fighting in Korea has been the frequent use of bugles by attacking Communist troops. These three soldiers of the U.S. 8th Army are learning to imitate Chinese Communist bugle calls; it is one of the many tactics used to confuse the Reds.

Red Charge Against Britain

Moscow, Feb. 15. Red Fleet, the Soviet Navy's newspaper, today accused Britain of restoring the German Navy to serve the "aggressive aims" of the United States.

Naval units with German crews were being built up by the British occupation forces in Western Germany, it said.

The paper alleged that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, last December asked Mr. Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, to allow Germany to build submarines at Hamburg.

Mr. Bevin had suggested that Germany was able to produce submarines of a better type than any other country in Western Europe. "It is an easy guess that the revival of the German naval fleet is directly linked with the aggressive plans of the United States. The ruling circles in the United States want to command the naval fleets of their satellites and use them for their own aggressive aims," Red Fleet added.—Reuter.



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Greater Diplomatic "Like-Mindedness" Needed In Pacific

Washington, Feb. 15.

The Washington Post editorial said today that greater diplomatic "like-mindedness" must be developed among the Pacific powers before a Pacific pact would be successful. It said such a pact would be opposed by "most observers of the chaos in the Pacific zone."

"In addition to chaos and continuing war in Korea, there is no homogeneity in the area, either geographic or political, to warrant anything but academic interest in an enterprise similar to the one in the Atlantic."

It noted that participation of Japan would be essential to such an entente, but added, "Who are going to Japan's partners? The Philippines? The government in Manila recently has been sharpening its pencils for the task of piling up an astronomical bill for reparations from Japan, which has no earthly chance of being liquidated. Certainly no help in pressing such a bill could be forthcoming from the United States, which, in view of the strained situation in the world, is justifiably anxious not to hobble a free Japan."

"Again, is Japan to be forced into partnership with Chiang Kai-shek, with Bao Dai or even with Syngman Rhee? We doubt it. Not even the influence of America could persuade Japan to ignore the existence of the government in control of the mainland of China, whatever the U.S. might do. Nor, for that matter, can New Zealand and Australia look with composure upon these governments as their co-guarantors to security in the Pacific. It would be better to give the Australians a guarantee similar to the one we have given to the Europeans that an attack on them would be regarded as an attack on us though they know even without such a guarantee the American Navy is their shield as well as ours. It is surely obvious that the principal powers in the

Pacific area will have to develop more likemindedness over their diplomatic policies before the Pacific Pact can get to first base."—United Press.

Proposal For Suez Canal

Cairo, Feb. 15.

Abdul Rahman Hakkv Pasha, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Special Committee examining maritime powers' protests, has recommended to the Council of Ministers that the restrictions on shipping passing through the Suez Canal be relaxed.

The recommendation was made on the grounds that "it was established that petrol has reached Haifa from Mediterranean ports and war material reaches Israel through other channels than the Suez Canal."

The restrictions were imposed to stop petrol and war materials reaching Israel.—Reuter.

Shipping Tie-Up

Stockholm, Feb. 15.

Shipping was brought to a standstill in Sweden's two biggest ports today when about 1,000 dockers in Stockholm joined 2,000 Gothenburg dockers in their unofficial wage strike.—Reuter.

Wheat For The Hungry In India

Washington, Feb. 15.

Bills proposing that the United States give India two million tons of wheat for her hungry people were introduced today in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The wheat shipment has been asked by President Truman to help meet famine conditions.

In the Senate 29 Democratic and Republican Senators supported the proposal. The House of Representatives' measure, likewise supported by members of both parties, would authorize a \$190 million expenditure to buy the grain.

A statement accompanying the Bill said that the sponsors were acting entirely out of sympathy for India and with "no political strings or reservations of a political character."

"We do not want our desire to help the suffering people of India to be regarded as in any sense lessening our opposition to the apparent views of the Government of India with respect to the Communist aggressor in Korea," the authors said.

Money would have to be appropriated separately. It would go to buy two million long tons of grain during the period ending June 30, 1952.—Reuter.

Newspaper Conflict

Buenos Aires, Feb. 15.

An employees' delegation of the newspaper La Prensa was told today at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare that notices were being sent to newspapers and news vendors to attend a conciliation meeting at the Ministry on Friday morning in an effort to end the conflict which closed the newspaper three weeks ago.—United Press.

Vietnam Diplomat

Paris, Feb. 15.

M. Do Hung, Secretary-General of the Vietnamese Foreign Office, and M. Tran Van Don, the Vietnamese Minister in Britain arrived in Paris today from Marseilles.

M. Do Hung will have talks with the French Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China, M. Jean Letourneau.—Reuter.

TURKEY PREPARED TO RESIST

Istanbul, Feb. 15.

Mr. Thomas Finletter, the United States Air Secretary, has been favourably impressed by what he has seen of Turkish preparedness to resist a possible aggression.

Mr. Finletter, who is studying the development of American military aid to Turkey, made this statement after visiting Adana Airfield and other airstrips yesterday.

He was expected to arrive in Istanbul today and to take part briefly in the secret conference of American diplomats on Near and Middle East affairs, which opened here yesterday.

The strongest security measures surround the week-long conference at which Mr. George McGhee, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and African Affairs, is presiding.

Mr. Finletter is expected to leave Turkey on Friday night and is reported to be going on to Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

Condemned Men's Lives "Postponed"

Landsberg, Germany, Feb. 15.

An American High Commission political advisor, Mr. Samuel Reber, said today the seven Nazi war criminals condemned to death will not be hanged until definite information reaches Germany on their appeals in United States courts.

The lives of the condemned were "postponed" at least until Monday night. Mr. Reber said however that no date had been set for the hangings, so that the question of "postponement" never arose.

Grim-eyed women were permitted to visit their husbands on Thursday.

The Germans are bombarding the American authorities with requests to delay or cancel the executions.—United Press.

AN OUTRAGE

London, Feb. 15.

The British branch of the World Jewish Congress sent a 200-word telegram to United States High Commissioner John McCloy today stating it would be an "outrage against mankind" if the seven war criminals in Landsberg prison escaped their "just punishment."

The telegram, signed by Mr. A. L. Easterman, political director of the organisation in London, said the war criminals were "justly convicted."—United Press.

Snowstorms Kill Five

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

At least five were killed, 86 injured and seven missing in Tokyo and nearby areas today after the heaviest snowstorm in 15 years.

The Weather Bureau reported 12-14 inches of snow during the 24-hour storm which ended this morning. Virtually all Japanese Government offices were closed today because transportation was tied up.

Trains, trams and buses began operating in the afternoon but transportation will not return to normal until some time on Friday morning.

Six thousand Japanese spent Wednesday night in two of Tokyo's main railway stations because they were not able to reach their homes.—United Press.

King Tribhuvan

New Delhi, Feb. 15.

King Tribhuvan arrived at Katmandu this afternoon, according to information received at the Nepalese Embassy here.—Reuter.

WAR COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

If Roosevelt Had Been Able To Enforce Anti-Japan Proposals

Sumner Welles' Revelation Of Some Past History

New York, Feb. 14.

The Pacific War could have been averted and China would now be free of Communist domination if President Roosevelt had been able to enforce his Quarantine proposals against Japan in 1937, a former high-ranking member of the Administration declared.

Ex-Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles wrote in the February issue of Harper's Magazine that if Roosevelt had received sufficient Congressional and popular backing after his famous Chicago Quarantine speech, the United States would have been able to impose economic sanctions on Japan that would have made it impossible for her to touch off a general war in the Pacific.

Welles wrote that Roosevelt, since the first day of his first presidential term, was preoccupied with the Far Eastern situation.

"He never underestimated the danger to the United States in the course of aggression on which Japan had embarked in 1931," he wrote.

But Roosevelt, Welles continued, was growing increasingly restive. In July 1937, after the first Japanese invasion of China, the President unveiled before Welles a plan to impose upon Japan a trade embargo, to be enforced by units of the American and British navies stationed at strategic points in the Pacific. Welles wrote that Roosevelt reasoned that Japan's economy depended largely upon British and American markets, and if these were denied to her, Japan "could not hope for long to continue her onward march." Welles objected that Japan might resort to war against the U.S. if Roosevelt went ahead with his plan, but the President said that Japan was already so heavily committed in China that her economy was stretched to the breaking point.

"He did not believe she would dare risk war at that juncture," Welles wrote.

Roosevelt hoped, Welles asserted, that the British Government headed by Neville Chamberlain would have the "guts" to support the United States in such an enterprise realising that the survival of the British Commonwealth was at stake.

However, Roosevelt was unable to push through his plan, Welles wrote.

"I suspect..." he said, "that he (Roosevelt) finally decided that public opinion would refuse to support any action that entailed even the remotest possibility of war."

ROOSEVELT ABSOLVED

Welles absolved Roosevelt from any responsibility for what he called "this pattern of inaction." He said that the President had received no backing even from the members of his cabinet and that in the armed forces the feeling prevailed that anything that might touch off a showdown should be postponed.

But in 1940, the situation had changed. Welles recalled that the Secretaries of War, Navy and the Treasury had made a concerted effort to persuade Roosevelt to stop all exports of oil and metal scrap to Japan.

This time Welles opposed, and advised Roosevelt against instituting such sanctions.

"I opposed it," he wrote, "because I believe that in a moment of such supreme danger to the United States as the summer of 1940 it was unwise to risk goading an already berserk Japanese Army into an attack upon an almost crippled Britain and an almost defenceless Netherlands that would probably involve the United States herself in war." Roosevelt accepted Welles' advice.

Welles asserted that Roosevelt was constantly under pressure from Cabinet members who favoured a more vigorous policy and that Britain's Prime Minister Churchill had asked him to issue a ultimatum to Japan, "to halt and desist." But, Welles wrote, Roosevelt did not comply because "he felt that, unless the Japanese government were convinced that the threat would be at once backed up by superior force, it could only do more harm than good."

He stated that the U.S. went to the extreme of proposing a "modus vivendi" calling for a three months' truce "under the terms of which, in return for a Japanese agreement to refrain from all further aggression during that time, the American government would relax its total embargo and freezing orders."

Welles wrote that the Chinese government reacted furiously to the American plan. It charged that such a step would amount to selling China down the river and would destroy whatever morale still existed among the Nationalist armies fighting the Japanese.

The plan was shelved, Welles said, because of successful pressure applied by the Chinese Embassy on U.S. Congressmen.

"It was, indeed, responsible for much of the friction and suspicion that clouded relations between Washington and the Nationalist Chinese government in subsequent years," he wrote. —United Press.

Audacious Communist Sneak Raid

By Glenn Stackhouse

On The Central Korean Front, Feb. 15.

About 40 Chinese soldiers disguised in South Korean uniforms and insignia and bearing American weapons, walked into a command post of the Netherlands battalion near Wonju on Monday, borrowed ammunition from the Dutch troops, then fatally shot the Dutch commander and several staff officers.

The story of the audacious Communist sneak raid which cost the life of Lieutenant-Colonel M.P.A. den Ouden, was told on Thursday by First Lieutenant T. de Haan, battalion intelligence officer and an eyewitness. Lieutenant de Haan said the disguised Red troops stroled boldly into the command post at dusk.

An English-speaking spokesman told the Dutch officers they (the Chinese) were out of ammunition and "begged they be given more so he and his men could return to battle." After the ammunition was issued, the Dutch officer related, the Communists loaded their guns and then opened fire without warning on the unsuspecting Dutch troops.

A close-range hand battle followed, during which some Communists lit a pile of brush, and immediately Red mortar shells rained in from concealed positions in nearby hills. A number of Chinese were killed by their own mortar fire, but others escaped into the hills during the barrage. — United Press.

Mail By Helicopter

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

A helicopter carried high-priority mail from the Far East Air Force Headquarters in Tokyo to a nearby airport today after a 24-hour blizzard had stopped all road traffic in the capital. — Reuter.



There is little evidence of tension along the West German-Russian Zone borderline, in spite of the talk of trouble. German security police like those above patrol the town of Setzelbach, and the only sort of "fowl" play has been supplied by the geese.

Woman Acquitted Of Manslaughter

Ottawa, Feb. 15.

Marion Sullivan, aged 48, a Toronto society woman, was acquitted of a manslaughter charge arising from the death of her husband in the fashionable Chateau Laurier Hotel here last November.

Courtroom spectators applauded the verdict. The Chief Justice, Mr. McRuer, said that it was the only possible judgment on the evidence.

Mrs. Sullivan was originally charged with murder after her husband, Francis, a Toronto lawyer, was found dead in the blood-spattered hotel suite where they had been spending the weekend.

The charge was later changed to manslaughter.

The Prosecution contended that Sullivan died of blows received in a struggle. The Defence said that his death was due to natural causes. — Reuter.

Strengthen Defences Of West

Istanbul, Feb. 15.

Behind the closely guarded doors of the United States consulate here, American diplomats and Army, Navy and Air Force attaches in the Middle East discussed plans today to strengthen the West's defences against Communism in this vital oil-rich area.

In this second day of the secret, week-long conference, it became apparent that military questions had become as important, if not more important, than economic and political matters. Unlike the last Middle East talks in 1949, in which the military had little part, the current talks are studied with Service chiefs and representatives.

United States Secretary for Air Thomas Finletter, here to survey Turkish air installations, summoned air attaches throughout the Near and Middle East for a series of conferences. — United Press.

NANCY

Rousing Success

By Ernie Bushmiller



IT'S BEEN BASICALLY THE SAME SINCE HANNIBAL'S TIME

Says CORNELIUS RYAN

New York.

The world has changed but its sports haven't, says Brooks Mendell, who believes his system of health education is worth more than all the mass gymnastics and boxing and wrestling in the world.

Mendell isn't alone in his belief. He set up his system for the USA Air Force, and a high-ranking officer told him:

"It's what we needed badly; the physical fitness training programme for the military in all nations has been basically the same since Hannibal, and times certainly have changed since those days."

Mendell, a pleasant, middle-sized man of 45, calls his system "I-do," and emphasises that it is more than a non-aggressive physical self-protection system, although it has adopted features from boxing, wrestling, judo, jui-jitsu and la savatte.

750,000 Amateurs In English Football

By Archie Quick

It comes like a refreshing douche of cold water to be told that there are three-quarters of a million players competing in amateur football in England alone for 40,000 clubs! For the sake of the record, there are 8,000 registered professionals.

In his new book, Norman Ackland, the amateur game's leading authority, points out that these statistics make unpaid soccer far and away our most popular national pastime. Enthusiasm for watching amateur games, too, has grown. In the middle twenties, 15,000 was a good attendance at an Amateur Cup final.

In 1948, 60,000 went to Stamford Bridge for it, and 95,000 were at the first Amateur Cup final at Wembley. Bromley and Romford each drew £4,600 as their share of the vast gate. Last season Willingdon and Bishop Auckland shared £17,500. This season, under a new system, each of the 64 clubs in the first

round proper will receive a share.

Telling of the Football Association's strictness towards amateur status, Mr Ackland recalls the Chelsea FC were fined £25 for paying a school boy international four shillings each time he travelled from his Ilford home to Chelsea, and the boy had to refund various four bobs.

The amateur game was not really established in England until 1905 when the Isthmian League was formed and the first Amateur International played at Dublin, England winning 2-1. The star of that game was Vivian Woodward, and it is a sad fact that for many months now he has lain grievously ill in a London hospital.

There was much opposition from the FA diehards to such a game. In fact, they thought it was going to be a North and South match. A Mr E. L. Holland went to Ireland to fix the game, and presented a team to the FA Selection Committee who knew nothing about amateurs and they in turn chose the team en bloc! From such small beginnings...

South African Cricket Trial

Durban, Feb. 15.

Twenty-one-year-old Jackie McGlew and Clive Van Ryneveld virtually played themselves into the South African cricket team, which will tour England this summer, by accomplishing outstanding performances today on the first day of the four days' trial at Kingsmead here.

McGlew, the Natal opening bat, scored 138 runs out of his side's total of 322 runs for nine wickets while Van Ryneveld, Western Province all-rounder, former Oxford University captain and England Rugby International, took eight wickets for 125 runs on an unsympathetic pitch and in excessive heat.

The two sides, captained by Dudley Nourse and Eric Rowan, are batting 12 men and fielding 11. Nourse has already been appointed captain of the team, which will tour England. Reuter.

The FA would have nothing to do with an Amateur Selection Committee however and for some time through Mr Holland they used to select players of whom they had never heard. The tenacity of the FA for clinging to tradition is emphasised by the fact that it was not until 1935 that amateur international teams were chosen by an Amateur Selection Committee, and it has not been until this 1950-51 season that the amateur game has had its first real annual handbook. (Publishers: Denis Yates. London. 2/6d.)

"It combines physical, mental and spiritual training and education," he explains. "Using it, a man can defeat anyone who attacks him physically. That gives him confidence, and the confidence shows in his everyday work and in his attitude. I-do helps a man to understand himself—why he does things. It channels his aggressive impulses into constructive things."

"If I-do training were given universally, there wouldn't be any war jitters or war hysteria. People would have confidence in themselves."

The December issue of True Magazine, a publication aimed at male readership, carried a lengthy story on Mendell and his system of health education and self-protection. The response was amazing to Mendell.

"I've had hundreds of letters, and all the writers say much the same thing," Brooks reported. "They want to know more about I-do, because it offers things they don't get in any sport or traditional physical fitness programme. I've had letters from servicemen in Germany, and the Pacific, from many doctors, from a sheriff, from old men and from young men."

"So I feel more sure than ever that I have something that the whole world can use, and I want people from all over the world to write to me at the Yale Club in New York and ask about I-do."

"It is time for a big change in sports, to get them in tune with the times. I don't propose to eliminate all present sports—soccer is a wonderful game—but we don't need the sports which depend on the old patterns of aggression and hostility. The pile of letters shows though that if we do need something else, we do something which will help people to happy and confident living."—United Press.

Rugger Results

London, Feb. 15.

The following were the results of Rugby Union games played today:

Hospital's Cup Second Round

London Hospital 20, St George's Hospital 6 (played at Richmond).

Other Matches

The Army 22, Territorial Army 5 (played at Bath). Oxford University 21, Oxfordshire 14.—Reuter.

HOT POTATO?



Chuck DeVoe of Princeton claps his hands and Bobby Reiss of Columbia (right) seems to be avoiding the ball in the first half of a basketball skirmish in New York.

John Macadam's Column

IT'S UP TO THOSE CLUB CRICKETERS

If you want to know what is wrong with English cricket—and, personally, we don't think there is all that much wrong with it—you only have to go along and meet the English cricketers as we did over the week-end.

Now, there are the county sides who produce the players for the Test teams, and then there are all the club sides who produce the players who graduate into the county sides.

Any falling-off you may notice in national sides is reflected right down to these club sides, and that is where you must start to look for the trouble.

This all came about as we talked at dinner with members and executives of Polytechnic Cricket Club, an organisation that has been going in the Club Cricket Conference since 1873, and knowledgeable officers of that body, will tell you that the young players are simply not coming along, despite the fact that the club is turning out some hundred players every week-end.

BACKBONE OF THE GAME

The matter was put very succinctly by A. J. Spong, chairman of the Club Conference and of the Hounslow club, who said quite categorically that club cricket was the backbone of the

game today, and that it always would be.

The major point he made was that the game would still go on if so-called first-class cricket disappeared. The same could not be said of the game so far as first-class cricket was concerned if club cricket were to disappear.

So the motivating force appears to be club cricket, and what are we going to do about it through the agency of such clubs as Polytechnic?

Already, we have gone into the business of proper pitches and wickets for the young idea to practise on, though certainly there seems to be something lacking on that score.

There appears to be something else. We heard only the other day the story of an Australian cricket executive who was told in his hotel that a strange sight was to be seen at first-light almost any morning at the practice nets of Sydney ground.

He happened to wake one morning before dawn and, unable to sleep again he decided to test the story out. He got along to the ground and there, sure enough, at the nets—time, 5 a.m.—were two kids bowling at each other.

They were putting everything they had into it; unrelenting, unrelenting, completely wrapped up in what they were doing. They were around the age of 14. Names? Lindwall and Morris. Maybe there is something of that lacking in the youngsters here in England.

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FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

International Tin Conference Said A Possibility

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Feb. 15.

An international tin conference similar to that now meeting in London to discuss the supply and demand situation for rubber is foreshadowed for the near future by usually reliable sources here.

Such a conference, if it were convened, would face similar difficulties to those now being experienced by the rubber conference.

Exports Of Rubber To Red China

London, Feb. 15.

Mr Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, said today that more than 16,000 tons of rubber went to Communist China from Malaya in November and December.

Asked in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to stop shipping rubber to the Soviet Union and China, Mr Wilson replied: "We are keeping watch on the situation, and if there is any undue large movement of rubber, we shall have to reconsider the position."

Mr Wilson said Malaya had sent 9,302 tons of rubber to China in November, and 7,180 tons in December. No rubber was exported or trans-shipped to Russia from Britain during those two months. — United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Feb. 15.

The tin market followed up Wednesday night's severe slump with another heavy fall. Turn-over was 35 tons, including 25 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyer	1,485
Spot tin, seller	1,490
Business done at	1,485-1,490
Three-months tin, buyer	1,435
Three-months tin, seller	1,440
Business done at	1,450-1,430
Settlement	1,485

—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Feb. 15.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel.	
Spot	2.57 1/4
March	2.59 1/4-3/4
May	2.59 1/4-3/4
July	2.54 1/4-2.55
September	2.56 3/4
December	2.58 1/4-1/2
Corn	
Spot	1.66 1/4
March	1.67-1.67 1/4
May	1.68 1/4-3/4
July	1.68 1/4
September	1.67 1/4
December	1.62 1/4 bid
Rye	
Spot	1.00 1/4-3/4
July	1.02
Oats	
March	1.04 1/4-1.05
July	1.03 1/2-3/4
New York Flour — per 200 sack.	\$13.80.—United Press.

Copra Shipment

New York, Feb. 15.

Copra for nearby shipment is quoted at nominally at \$285 short on. All coconut oil quotations were offered at 22 cents a pound.—United Press.

Singapore Rubber Futures

Singapore, Feb. 15.
Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	
February	216 1/2-217 1/2
March	209 1/2-210 1/2
Number 2 rubber	
February	206 1/2-207 1/2
Number 3 rubber	
February	196-198
Number 4 rubber	
February	188-189
Spot rubber, unbled	225-226
Black crepe	159-160
No. 1 pale crepe	224-225

—United Press.

ALL THIS FANTASY COMES FROM A WHOLESALE GROCER WHO WENT BROKE



It's a very easy story on the imagination. Jeff Bolton and his wife Lydia (Robert Cummings and Joan Bennett) are so busy with their theatrical interests that they have no time to think of raising a family. A pair of "angels" (Edmund Gwenn and Clifton Webb) try to influence them to hurry up about Item (Gigi Perreau), who is several years overdue. Little Joe (Tommy Rettig) also waits. Daphne (Joan Blondell) complicates matters by being charming with "Angel" Clifton Webb (right). It's a fantastic story and it makes an entertaining film, now showing at the Roxy and Broadway Theatres.

A millionaire wholesale grocer who went broke in 1932 is now giving the screen some of its better fantasies.

It doesn't seem possible that a millionaire reduced to poverty would believe in fairy tales, but Harry Segall not only believes them, he creates them.

Segall, a sporty little man who looks like a horse player, has written such un-

usual screen plays as "Here Comes Mr Jordan," "Down to Earth," "The Bride Wore Boots" and the new 20th Century-Fox photoplay, "For Heaven's Sake."

In discussing his riches to rags predicament Segall says, "You'd be surprised how many of your problems you could solve if only you would let a little fantasy creep in. Everyone can use a change of perspective now and then to come up with fresh answers."

In "For Heaven's Sake" Joan Bennett and Robert Cummings are a theatrical couple who refuse to take time out to have a baby, while a little girl, Gigi Perreau, waits around hoping to be born to them. Clifton Webb, an angel, comes down to earth in the guise of a wealthy cattleman and tries to induce Joan and Robert to start a family.

Segall uses this situation as the basis for humor in the film. "Laughter isn't enough, though," Harry reveals. "I see very strongly about couples who could and should have children but who refuse to do so. They are cheating the world and themselves."

Because fantasy is admittedly the most ticklish type of humor to write, and requires great sensitivity, Harry might be expected to have had a classical education. He didn't. His education came through hard knocks.

Broke in 1932, with a wife and two sons to support, Harry looked for a new field. In finally selecting writing, Harry says, "I always thought I could write, and I was interested in the theatre. So I went to New York with a fantasy I was working on and showed it to the Century Theatre people. They gave me \$50 a week and urged me to keep writing. For that amount they would get a share of any earnings from my work."

"\$50 was plenty for us to live on. It bought a lot in those days. Three years before I walked around with several thousand dollars in my pockets. In 1932 my family and I were happy with the \$50."

"It was then that I realized the value of fantasy. I had suddenly been jerked from a life of great wealth to a week-to-week existence. A complete change of living and viewpoint. Yet we were able to adjust and enjoy it."

"To be convincing, fantasy must seem more authentic than any other form of dramatic expression. As soon as it gets too tricky, or as soon as the characters get too free with their miracles, the audience loses interest. This is because the element of conflict is gone, and without conflict there can be no entertainment."

Harry Segall, who wears black shirts and loud striped ties, who is a self-styled "sucker for any kind of gambling, especially horses and cards," believes fantasy holds the key to a brighter, happier world.



"Yes This is the Festival of Britain office."

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Feb. 15.

World sugar futures closed today 1 to 5 higher, with sales totalling 141 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed today 3 to 15 points higher, with sales totalling 102 contracts.

Prices closed today as follows:

Contract No. 4 (world)	
March	4.75 nominal
May	4.75 traded
July	4.75 bid
September	4.75 -
Spot	4.76 traded
Contract No. 6	
March	5.53 nominal
May	5.40 bid
July	5.47 bid
September	5.55 bid
Spot	5.40

—United Press.

New York Rubber Futures

New York, Feb. 15.

The liquidation of rubber futures on the commodity exchange incorporated remained at a standstill. Prices at the close were nominally unchanged with March delivery at 72.25 cents a pound. Dealers reported correspondingly a slow situation in the spot market. The government buying ideas continued at an average at least several cents under sellers basis.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	74
March	72.25 bid
May	66.25 bid
July	62.00 bid

—United Press.

Copper Trading

New York, Feb. 15.

The Commodity Exchange Incorporated announced today that trading in copper, tin, lead and zinc will be resumed on Monday, February 19. Trading in cotton, wool, black pepper and hides along with non-ferrous metals continued suspended today.—United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

Love all

N.

J 9 8 3

K 10 4

A Q J 7 5 3

W. A 10 9 5 2

K 5 2

K 7 5 2

2

E. J 8 6 4

6 4

A 8 6

K 10 9 4

S. K Q 7 3

A Q 10 7

Q 9 3

8 6

Another hand from match play. The first North-South pair lost all chance of reaching the best contract. South opened with a Prepared One Club. West bid One Spade. North Two Clubs and East a sporting Three Spades. South passed and was glad to hear West bid Four Spades, but North panicked into Five Clubs, which East doubled for a penalty of 300. In Room 2 South opened a natural One Spade. East-West could say nothing and the bidding proceeded: One Spade—Two Clubs—Two Hearts—Three Hearts: all pass. West led ♠ 2, but South declined the finesse and played ♠ J from dummy at trick 2. Best defence is for East to win and lead trumps but in practice he played ♠ 6 and South made his nine tricks.

London Express Service.

TRUMAN ON ISSUE OF 38TH

Far East Military Command's Authority To Make Decision

United Nations Orders Still In Effect

Washington, Feb. 15.

President Truman told the Press today that the Far East military command had all authority necessary to go beyond the 38th parallel in Korea, or anywhere else in that country if they decided that it was strategically wise to do so.

Asked by a reporter whether he meant General MacArthur could still operate under the October United Nations resolution which permitted him to cross that former dividing line between Communist-held North Korea and the Republic of South Korea, the President said that was correct.

Earlier in the conference, when President Truman was asked whether the United Nations forces would cross the Parallel, he said flatly that that was a military matter—that the President never interfered in military matters and that he did not wish to comment further.

However, under additional questioning, he amended his remarks to say it was a strategic matter in the hands of the Far East Command, which had all the authority it needed to carry out operations anywhere in Korea under the United Nations' orders of last October which were still in effect.

Other officials have said the United States Government is discussing the political aspects of such a crossing with other UN members who have forces in Korea.

White House sources said tonight that President Truman's statement that the question of whether to cross the 38th parallel in Korea was a strategic military matter must be considered within the context of all other announcements on the subject.

What it actually meant was that as of now, General MacArthur's forces still have such authority and that the U.N. or U.S. could countermand it.

These sources gave the following "context" within which, they believed, President Truman's statement would become clear:

1. Gen. MacArthur's forces are still operating under the resolution of Oct. 7 which gave them tacit or implicit authority to cross the 38th Parallel and "unify" the country. This resolution, approved by the General Assembly by 47-5, found only the Soviet bloc against but eight nations including India abstained.

This resolution recommended that "all appropriate steps be taken to ensure stability throughout Korea" and that elections be held in all of Korea for the "establishment of a unified government."

COULD BE REVISED

2. Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson's Press conference statement on Wednesday that the United States was in constant consultation here with other nations having forces in Korea on any political questions which might come up.

3. General MacArthur's statement on Tuesday in Tokyo that the question of crossing the 38th Parallel was "academic" at this time and that future developments were dependent upon "international considerations and decisions not known here (in Tokyo) yet."

The position taken by these White House sources appeared to be that Mr. Truman was talking of the situation as it existed at the moment, while Acheson and Gen. MacArthur were talking about possible future developments in the international political field.

In other words, they said, Mr. Truman's assertion that Gen. MacArthur still had United Nations authorisation to cross the 38th parallel if he thought it strategically wise did not rule out the possibility of a revision of his instructions, if it were decided politically wise to stay south of the old dividing line between North and South Korea.

Meanwhile, Britain is reported to be pressing the United

States not to cross the parallel in force lest it intensify Chinese Communist action and remove any remaining possibility of peace.

Some diplomatic quarters contend that the United States has already ordered its military commanders in the Far East not to cross the Parallel at this time. They assert that the U.S. is not willing to admit this lest it appear a sign of weakness to the Communists. There were strong indications in high quarters that the U.N. Commander in Korea has been ordered to engage and destroy as many Communists in Korea as possible without crossing the Parallel in any force pending a high-level final decision which would be taken after consultations with the Allies.—United Press.

S. KOREAN ATTITUDE

Lake Success, Feb. 15.

South Korean troops will not lay down their arms until they get to the Yalu River on the Manchurian border, Colonel Ben Limb, Foreign Minister of the Korean Republic, said today.

He told a reporter, "Our military objective is to drive the forces of Communism, both Chinese and North Korean, from our land. We will not halt until we reach the Yalu River."

Col. Limb reiterated a recent statement by President Syngman Rhee that his South Korean troops would not recognise any United Nations ceasefire which established the 38th Parallel as a permanent boundary between North and South Korea. Col. Limb suggested that once the entire Korean peninsula is freed from Red forces, Communist leaders should be rounded up and deported to Russia. Then organised opposition would melt away.

Col. Limb expressed confidence that General MacArthur would cross the 38th parallel when the military situation permitted. The political obstacle to such crossing was Britain's "obnoxious" hand in the Far East.—United Press.

Ships Driven Ashore

Washington, Feb. 15.

Five American vessels, including the submarine Bugara, went aground in Tatyama Bay in the Tokyo area during the storm on Wednesday. A Navy spokesman said today that reports reaching here said the personnel of ships were not in danger.

The other grounded vessels were Fabius, a small auxiliary, and three chartered merchant type ships.—United Press.

Twelve Children Killed By Bomb

Belgrade, Feb. 15.

Twelve children were killed today in Herzegovina when a bomb left from the last war exploded as they were playing with it.

Three slightly injured children are in hospital. The accident was at the village of Citluk, near Mostar.—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO RIOTS IN S'PORE

Singapore, Feb. 15.

Malay constables "stood around and did nothing" when ordered to disperse crowds outside Singapore's Supreme Court during the Bertha Hertogh riots last December, according to the Superintendent of the area, Mr. K. L. Johnson.

Only the officers and the non-commissioned officers helped, he told the Riot Inquiry Commission today.

Singapore Moslems rioted for two days after the Supreme Court decision to restore the 13-year-old Dutch "Jungle Girl" to her family in Holland. Nineteen persons, including many Europeans, were killed.

Superintendent Johnson told the Commission's Chairman, Sir Lionel Leach that the Gurkha troops did not fail him at any time. "We did not have enough of them," he said.

Mr. Johnson said that the Malay riot squad had not deserted. It was a matter of passive resistance against authority rather than active resistance.

Mr. Johnson said that at one time there was a group of between 60 and 80 outside the Supreme Court gathered around the Pakistani flag, shouting slogans and chanting prayers.—Reuter.

India Trying To Buy In China

New Delhi, Feb. 15.

The deputy Food Minister, Thiromala Rau, told Parliament today that the Indian Government was trying to buy food from Communist China in addition to the 50,000 tons of rice already purchased from the Peking Government in exchange for Indian jute.

Mr. Rau hoped the new agreement would be for some more quantities of food grains in exchange for gunny bags. India, which is seeking food from the United States, had made no effort to procure grain from Russia, but was prepared to take advantage of readiness of any country to supply India.—United Press.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—Katy Turner is chuckling to herself on the white sands in Florida as she admires the outfit bulldog Butch is sporting. His is not the ideal costume for swimming, but Butch could take it off when he accompanies Katy.

Outburst By Reds In Paris Quelled

Paris, Feb. 15.

Helmeted and club-swinging police and mobile guards battled an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 yelling demonstrators last night to break up a Communist-led anti-German protest march on central Paris.

Scores of demonstrators, including many Communist youth movement members, were arrested, and dozens more received head wounds during night stick charges by flying police wedges.

Some 509 demonstrators, including Communist Deputy Maurice Genest and Communist union representatives on the National Economic Council, were under arrest at 9.00 p.m. One policeman was hospitalised.

The demonstrators included ex-Servicemen and a few ex-deportees wearing their old striped concentration camp uniforms.

Police reserves charged repeatedly to break up parties

of demonstrators converging on the Place de l'Opera, and shortly after 7.00 p.m., the Paris police prefect, M. Roger Leonard, who was personally in charge of the operations, ordered the square itself cleared. Mobile guards moved in and quickly pushed the demonstrators into side streets and boulevards, where scores were arrested in brief skirmishes with the police.

By 7.30 p.m. the Place de l'Opera was completely cleared. More skirmishes broke out later several blocks away between police and the main body of demonstrators which had been pushed away from the Place de l'Opera.—United Press.

ROLLS-ROYCE WORKERS OUT

Glasgow, Feb. 15.

Work stopped at the big Rolls-Royce aero-engine factory here today when 3,500 workers struck in protest against the dismissal of two union officials. The plant was completely idle.

Half the strikers marched through the city's streets to hold a mass meeting.

Production at the factory, vital in the present arms drive, had already been held up by the refusal of engineers to work overtime they are claiming more pay.

When the two union officials were sacked yesterday the workers called on the management to reinstate them, alleging victimisation. The management refused.—Reuter.

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